

FIFE.  
d. at Martinmas  
ALHOUFFIE, within a mile of the  
is of Anstruther and  
contain 114 houses  
are subdivided into  
Coal and lime,  
in the immediate  
movement,  
Patullo, (which shall  
the mansion-house of

# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,124.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 6. 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

NEW JEWELLERY SHOP,  
MOVED from No. 23, North Bridge, to No. 35, opposite.

MORTON AND MILROY,

That they may be enabled to pay attention to all their Customers, and carry on business with greater facility,

HAVE MOVED to a more commodious Shop, which is new stocked with PLATE, JEWELS, WATCHES, and HARDWARE, of the most beautiful and ingenious workmanship.

M. and M. would be wanting in gratitude, were they to omit returning their best thanks for the liberal encouragement they have already met with; they beg leave to assure their friends, that every additional favour will operate as an incentive to greater exertions on their part, in order to obtain whatever is fashionable and elegant in every department of their trade, and in using their utmost endeavour to expedite the completion of commissions with which they may be honoured.

## LIVE STOCK.

THE RAMS bred at Ladykirk, will be shewn at the farm of HORDEN, in the County of Berwick, on the 10th June current.

They are bred from Mr Stone's Sheep in Leicestershire, and are worth the attention of gentlemen who pay attention to Live Stock.

This Stock is not allowed to be seen, except on shew day, at my account.

## STAVES, COTTON, &c.

To be Sold by public roup, for behoof of the Underwriters, on Thursday the 13th June, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Warehouse of Robert Brunton, merchant, Leith.

Two Hundred & Twenty-Nine Barrels TURPENTINE, 6000 lb. GEORGIA COTTON.

7000 BARREL STAVES.

And immediately after the above sale, at the same place, will be Sold, by order of the Deputy-Admiral of Leith, for behoof of the Underwriters.

The MATERIALS saved from the Wreck of the Ship E

INBURGH PACKET, Captain McLachlan, from New York,

consisting of

21 Sails of different kinds, 2 Buoys,

1 Cable, 2 Top-Masts,

2 Hawers, 1 Boat,

42 Blocks, 1 Arm Chest,

17 Yards and Spars, 2 Cross Trees,

2 Streams Anchor,

3 Compasses,

And a considerable quantity of Standing and Running Rigging.

The Edinburgh Packet was not three years old, so that her materials are not much worn.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Brunton.

LEITH, 3d June 1799.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN  
IN ONE LOT,

THE Remaining STOCK in TRADE of a Person retiring from that Line of Business, consisting of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHES.

MANCOES, DURANTS VEST PIECES, HOSE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS NETS, &c.

MADE CLOAKS, BON-

NETS, &c.

And an Inventory of the Goods, and the Goods themselves, may be seen any lawful day from twelve to three o'clock, by applying to WILLIAM BRUCE and SONS, No. 37, North Bridge Street.

If not Sold by private bargain, will be exposed in One Lot, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 13th of June current, at one o'clock afternoon.

N. B. Three and six months credit will be given on account by bill.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

THE following Articles were lodged in the Public Ware-

house, DUNDEE, at the dates mentioned, and have either not been called for, or refused by the persons to whom they are directed.—If they are not claimed in fourteen days from this date, they will be sold for paying the charges due on them.

Per Borrowstounness, from Leith, 23th June 1796—two

Crates Stoneware—marked I. R. No. 1. and 2.

Per Susannah, from Hull, 30th September 1796—one pack

Siecles—Thomas Cogger, Dundee.

Per Active, from London, 22th December 1796—a Paper

Parcel—Thomas Hunter, Forfar.

Per Christians and Janet, from Newcastle, 9th January 1797—

—Thomas Andrew, Cuper, Anslie.

Per Christian and Janet, from Newcastle, 9th January 1797—

—James Todd, Yarn.

Per David and Jean, from Newcastle, 25th March 1797—a

box Pipes, and seven lumps Pipe Clay—Robert Pattie, St An-

drews.

Per Patrick and John, from Newcastle, 25th August 1797—

—big Corks, and one Cask—J. Crighton, Dundee.

Per Dundee Packet, from London, 16th July 1798—six casks

Porter—I. H.

Per Diligence, from London, 17th July 1798—four casks

Porter—D. M.

Per Molly, from Hamburgh, 23d August 1798—two bales

Skins—J. H. Helibrand.

Per Mary, from London, 26th December 1798—ten casks

Porter—J. Hackney, Westhaven.

Per James, from Hull, 31st December 1798—a box—Tho-

mas Baxter, Dundee.

Per Patrick and John, from Newcastle, 1st March 1799—a

box—William Tawer, Kirremuir.

Per David and Jean, from Glasgow, 14th March 1799—one

box—R. Colville, Dundee.

Per Nelly, from Leith, 20th March 1799—sixteen mats Tow-

—marked I. A.

Per Leith Packet, from Leith, 20th March 1799—one cask

Spirits—W. Paterson, Kirremuir.

Per Two Sisters, from Newcastle, 21st March 1799—a truss—

J. Hackney, Westhaven.

June 6. 1799.

## IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1799.

Begins Drawing the 23d of July.

The TICKETS and SHARES are on Sale, by

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & CO. at their Licensed

State Lottery Offices, No. 104, Bank Buildings, Cornhill;

No. 2 opposite the King's Mews, Charing-Cross, Lon-

don; and at Messrs. Stevenson and Matchett's, Market-Place,

Norwich—where the following Capital Prizes have been sold

and shared in the last and present year.

No. 35,980, In 2d-ths, 2d-ths, and 4d-ths, - L. 20,000

25,175, In 4d-ths, 1d-ths, and 10d-ths, - 10,000

9,915, In 1d-half, 1d-ths, and 2d-ths, - 5,000

2,1,65, In 2d-half, 2d-ths, and 4d-ths, - 4,000

15,938, In 1d-half, 2d-ths, and 4d-ths, - 2,000

50,482, In 1d-ths, 2d-ths, and 8d-ths, - 1,000

43,661, In 1d-half, 1d-ths, and 2d-ths, - 1,000

In Whole Tickets.

No. 29,454 - L. 10,000.

No. 48,646 - 5000 | 18,030 - 1000

10,012, - 3000 | 13,794 | 19,982 - 1000

Also, 12,807, In 16d-ths, the last Prize Shared of L. 30,000 and in lotteries since the year 1767, a great proportion of Ca-

pital Prizes, too numerous to mention.

Country correspondents may have Tickets and Shares

sent them by remitting Post-Office orders, or bills payable at sight, on the lowest terms.—Letters, (post-paid), duly answered.

## NORTH STAR,

A REMARKABLE, Strong, Active, Dappled Brown

HORSE, six years old, sixteen hands high, will cover

Mares in the Counties of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, this

season, at 15s. for each Mare belonging to Tenants, groom in-

cluded.—North Star is a real Draught Horse, and is much cal-

culated to improve the breed of Work Horses in the North.

North Star may be seen by applying to George Young, at

Stratheven, near Uppatt, county of Sutherland, the first ten

days of each month; and at Rives, in Ross-shire, for the re-

mainder of each month, during the season.

## IN COMMEMORATION OF OUR GRAND NAVAL VICTORIES.

In a Few Days will be Published, by Subscription, at 5s. each,

for the Benefit of the Wives and Children of those

who have fallen in Defence of their Country,

## AN ELEGANT PIECE

## ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP;

Enriched with very highly finished Portraits and Capital Letters

of our Gallant Admirals

EARL HOWE, Lord ST. VINCENT, Lord VISC. DUNGAN,

## and Lord NELSON:

Written and Designed by EDMUND BUTTERWORTH.

And engraved by JAMES KIRKWOOD and Son, Parliament

Close; at whose Shop, and in the Parliament House, a Proof

Impression is ready for the inspection of those who may wish to

become subscribers—likewise at the shops of Messrs. R. N.

Cheyne, bookseller, St. Andrew's Street; and Thos. Brown

head of North Bridge.

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WHITEHALL—May 31.

The following Addresses of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having been transmitted by the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's High Commissioner, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been by him presented to the King; which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

This letter which it had pleased your Majesty to address to this meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was received with the most profound respect and gratitude.

We account ourselves highly honoured by the representation of the Royal Person in our General Assembly as the gracious symbol of the connection between the Church and the State. We have beheld with much satisfaction in many preceding years this high office committed to a Nobleman, whose warm attachment to your Majesty, whose hereditary affection for the Church of Scotland, whose steady regard to religion, and whose many amiable virtues render him eminently qualified to answer every purpose of the trust with which he is invested; and we receive your Majesty's renewed appointment of the Earl of Leven and McMillan as a pledge of the paternal love with which you have unceasingly regarded us.

We rely with entire confidence upon the solemn assurances of your Majesty's determination to maintain and preserve the Church of Scotland in the complete enjoyment of all its just rights and privileges; and we shall study upon all occasions to conduct ourselves in such a manner as may entitle us to hope for the continuance of your Royal approbation.

Your Majesty's donation of one thousand pounds, for the propagation of Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, was received with the sincerest gratitude, as a renewed instance of your persevering attention to the religious interests of the people committed to our care, and it shall be our endeavour to apply it with fidelity to the pious purpose for which it is bestowed.

Placed in the perilous days so well described in your Majesty's most gracious letter, when the very principles of religion and morality are denied by some, and confounded by others; and when wicked men have derided every thing which is grave, and just, and holy; we have unspeakable consolation in thinking that we live under the reign of a Prince whose exemplary piety adorns the throne, who condescends to mention with approbation the zeal of the Church of Scotland, who calls us by his authority to an undeviating perseverance in the discharge of our duty, and assures us of all the encouragement and support which the circumstances of the times require.

We listen with the most profound respect to the solemn charge which we receive from your Majesty, and it is our determined resolution, in compliance with that charge, and in fulfilment of the duties of our sacred office, that we will, through the strength of the Lord Jesus, be instant at all seasons in seeking after truth, in defending, teaching, and spreading it; that we will labour by precept and by example, to aid the cause of religion and virtue in the world; that we will endeavour to dispel the dangerous delusions of an arrogant and vain philosophy, and of science falsely so called; and in all our ministrations will direct the minds of the people over whom we exercise the pastoral care to the revealed will of Almighty God as the only infallible standard of truth and perfect rule of manners. We feel the sacred obligations of which your Majesty is graciously pleased to remind us, that arise from our being, in the words of our Great Master, "a City set upon a Hill." And we look up to him for those influences of his Spirit which may enable us so to frame our decisions that they may secure the respect of our brethren, and may guide them in all matters of doctrine and discipline.

Conscious that our exertions, however unremitting and well directed, are of none avail without the blessing of Heaven, we cease not to offer our fervent prayers to the Supreme Disposer of all events, beseeching him to avert from these kingdoms those errors which have brought ruin and desolation upon all who have embraced them. We bless the Lord our God, who, because he loved us, hath raised up a succession of Princes in the illustrious House of Hanover to be the nursing fathers of his Church. We pray that it may please him to prosper all your Majesty's designs for the good of the Church of Scotland, and the advancement of the Christian religion; and, relying upon his Almighty protection, we trust that, under the wise and vigorous administration of your Majesty's Government, our ecclesiastical establishment, which has been cherished with warm affection by the people of Scotland, and which has been the means of diffusing amongst all ranks, the knowledge and the principles of pure and undefiled religion, shall be preserved from being shaken by external violence, or undermined by the machinations of secret foes.

That the best blessings of Heaven may descend upon your Majesty, upon our gracious Queen Charlotte, upon the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; that your Majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of a pious, loyal, free, and happy people; and that after swaying the British Sceptre for many years with felicity and renown, you may be received into those regions where an unfading crown awaits the faithful, are the earnest prayers of,

*May it please your Majesty,*

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders, met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by **WILLIAM MOODIE, Moderator,**  
Edinburgh, May 25. 1799.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the General Assembly, beg leave to approach the Throne with sentiments of the most affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

Beholding with reverence the conduct of Providence in the permission of these calamitous events, which for years past have affected and desolated so many of the neighbouring nations, we feel the most lively gratitude to Almighty God when we contemplate the prosperous condition of Great Britain. Preserved by the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils from the traitorous attempts made to disturb its internal tranquillity, this happy country flourishes even in the midst of war; and, communicating to its allies a portion of its own vigour, it has been justly regarded as the great bulwark raised by Divine Providence for resisting the progress of those destructive principles which threatened the total subversion of religion and good government in every quarter of the world.

We are sincerely grieved to learn that there are still among us men insensible to the inestimable blessings we enjoy, but we trust that their numbers are daily decreasing; and your Majesty may be assured that the Church of Scotland, faithful to her duty, will in her proper sphere co-operate zealously with the Civil Power in countering their insidious designs. We have reason to think that the blessings of your Majesty's paternal Government, aided by the salutary restraints imposed on the licentious, have already produced a favourable impression on the minds of many of our fellow-subjects who were formerly discontented; and we are persuaded that the great body of the people under our charge, notwithstanding the artful endeavours employed to agitate and divide them, continue firmly attached to the religious and civil Constitution of their country, and deeply interested in whatever may have any tendency to strengthen its security, and to transmit it unimpaired to the latest posterity.

Amidst the general satisfaction with which we contemplate the state of the country, we embrace, with peculiar pleasure, the first opportunity which our meeting affords us of congratulating your Majesty on the splendid naval victories gained in the course of last year by your Majesty's arms at the Mouth of the Nile, and on the coast of Ireland, under the conduct of Lord Nelson and Sir John Borlase Warren: Victories, honourable in the highest degree to the good and gallant men by whom they were achieved, highly conducive to national security, and most important in their consequences to the general issue of the war. And while our devout acknowledgements rise to the Lord of Hosts, from whom alone cometh wisdom and strength, on account of the brilliant events, which, under your Majesty's more immediate administration, have contributed so much to the advantage of the common cause, we have beheld also, with the most grateful satisfaction, the rapid tide of victory which has followed late the arms of your Majesty's allies on the Continent; and we cherish the hope that, by a continuation of success, your Majesty will be soon enabled, in concert with your allies, to bring this arduous contest to a termination glorious to our country, and salutary to the general interests of Europe.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty's person, direct your Councils, and prosper your administration; that he may bless our gracious Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; and that after reign-

ing long with wisdom and felicity over a free, happy, and grateful people, you may receive that Crown of Righteousness which taeth not away, are the earnest prayer of,

1. May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

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Edinburgh, May 25. 1799.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—June 1. 1799.  
Copy of a letter from Captain JOHN CLEMENTS to EVAN PEAKEN, Esq., dated Leith, 29th May 1799.

1. You will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that La Rue French lugger privateer, mounting fourteen guns, and carrying sixty men, arrived here this day; she was taken on the 20th instant, off the Scaw, by his Majesty's sloop of war Kite, on her return with the convoy from Elsinore. I am, &c.

JOHN CLEMENTS.  
Commission in the Fourth for Dumfriesshire Regiment of North British Militia.

Captain Charles Riddell to be Major; Captain-Lieutenant Alexander Campbell to be Captain; Lieutenant Andrew Watson to be Captain-Lieutenant. All dated March 21. 1799. Ensign George Pott to be Lieutenant; dated March 25. 1799. Ensign Daniel Morrison to be Lieutenant; dated April 12. 1799. Daniel Morrison to be Ensign; dated March 25. 1799. William Manford to be Ensign; dated April 12. 1799.



JUNE 1.

Paris Journals have been received to the 30th of May:

They contain an official report from General Moreau and the General of Division Grobey, announcing some advantages obtained over the Austrians and Russians who had passed the Po, on the 11th and 12th of May. A long and obstinate action is stated to have taken place between some French and Russian corps near Balsignano, where the latter had crossed the river. The Russians were attacked on their left flank and their front—2000 are said to have been drowned; the Russian General Schubert, who commanded in this action, was killed, and between 700 and 800 prisoners, with 5 cannone, a standard, &c. were taken.

A courier is said to have arrived from General Buonaparte, who, it is stated, left that General at Jerusalem on the 10th of February.

The Journals also contain a report of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 19 sail of the line, having appeared off Toulon. The Moniteur of the 28th ult. gives this intelligence on the authority of letters from Marveilles, which state that the Spanish Consul at that port had set out for Toulon, in consequence of having learned that the fleet had arrived there.

The Pope is removed from Briancon to Valence.

Jean Debry is elected President of the Council of Five Hundred. His philippics against Austria and England, whose cabinets he infamously perfils in charging with the assassination of the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, may have procured him this promotion.

Mr Newland intimated to the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange Mr Pitt's wish to have some conversation with the monied interest on Monday next, relative to the ensuing loan. It is generally understood that the Minister will on that day state the sum which he wants, and the funds in which he wills the loan to be made; and on Wednesday he will see the same party again to receive their biddings. It is believed that he desires to make a loan of 13,000,000. and to stipulate for an additional issue of 3,500,000. of Exchequer bills, which is understood to cover a foreign subsidy, and to be provided for hereafter.

As to the new taxes, it is currently reported, that an addition to the affected duties is that to which he chie fly looks, as being the resource upon which he can, with the utmost confidence, repose for production, and with the least possible increase of expence. In 1798, the tax on windows and houses, which is the chief part of the affected taxes, was raised full one-third, under the shape of a regulation.

A new issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of 150,000. was made on Thursday, and were bought up as soon as Mr Goldsmith offered them in the market.—They are receivable on the 6th instalment of the intended loan.

The stocks experienced a sensible rise yesterday.

The outward bound East India fleet is expected to sail from Portsmouth in the course of the ensuing week, as is the Lancaster, with Sir R. Curtis's flag, for the Cape.

The Arethusa, of 38 guns, on Friday arrived at Portsmouth, having left the True Briton, Clutton, Walmer Castle, Preston, Boddam, Mansfield, Sir Edward Hughes, William Pitt, Lord Thurlow, and Alfred Indian, with which she sailed on the 2d April, on 21st of the same month, in lat. 30. 12. long. 19. 30. in returning from whence she fell in with and captured La Fripone, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo, and La Julie, (formerly the Prince Ernest packet,) from France to the Isles of Bourbon, &c.

On Wednesday last the Guildford, Sacker, from Kongsburg, laden with yarn, valued at about 25,000. and the Rover Wilson, from Riga, laden with hemp and yarn, both of Hull, were taken by two French privateers, about eight leagues from the Spurn; the former by the Virginia lugger, Captain Anthony Mulard, carrying 14 guns and 50 men, but four days from Calais; and the latter, by a brig cutter. Captain Sacker and part of his crew were put on board a Berwick fishing smack, and from thence on board a pilot-boat belonging to Hull, where they arrived on Saturday. The brig-cutter was seen off Dimlington on Sunday. The above information being communicated to Lieut. O'Neil, commander of the Prince de Cobourg cutter, then lying in Hull roads, he sailed immediately in quest of those privateers, and we hope in a short time to hear a good account of those predators.

The House of Commons met on Saturday, and forwarded the bills on their table.

## OATLANDS FETE.

The day was most unfavourable to this magnificent fete. It rained the whole day, and all the brilliancy of that part of the entertainment which depended on the weather was lost. Six tents, all corresponding with each other, were erected on the lawn, in which dinner was served to one hundred and sixty of the principal nobility. The royal party dined in the Conservatory, and they sat down twenty in number. The Prince of Wales was not present. The wetness of the day did not merely make the tents uncomfortable, but the decorations of confectionery were damped on the tables. Nothing could be more superb than the plan of the fete. Though the entertainment was a modern *dejeune*, the

whole was in the style of an ancient dinner, and both the ladies and gentlemen were full dress. The invitations were confined to the highest order of the nobility, and the whole was conducted with attention to the most perfect rules of etiquette, the company taking their places according to precedence.

The dancing commenced about five o'clock, and here also the rule of precedence was observed, the couples preserving their places through the whole afternoon. The Princess Augusta and the Duke of Kent led the two first dances, and her Royal Highness led down the third and fourth with the Marquis of Huntley. The first dance was Ramah Droog.

2. Miss Murray of Auchterhouse.

Between the second and third dance, their Majesties desiring to see the Highland reel danced in its genuine purity, a reel was danced by the Marquis of Huntley and Lady Georgina Gordon, Colonel Erskine, and Lady Charlotte Durham, in which they displayed all the elastic motion, hereditary character, and boundless variety of the Scottish dance.

3. The Tartan Plaid, or Lady Lowdon's Strathspey.

4. Lady Harriot Hope's Reel.

After a short interval, in which the company took tea, the ball recommenced, and the enchanting tune of

5. Mrs Garden of Troup's Strathspey, called by the Princess Augusta, was danced twice over by all the set.

## FRANCE.

## COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

SITTING OF MAY 15.

An address was read from the inhabitants of Grenoble, lamenting the disasters experienced by the French armies in Italy, and denouncing General Scherer as the principal author of them. He is particularly accused in the following passage:—“Legislators and Directors, the public voice accuses the Ex-Minister of War, the Ex-General Scherer, as the cause of all our calamities and all our reverses, first as Minister, and next as General.”

This man, as fully as he is cowardly, was found concealed in a farm at the time of the battle of the 5th of April, and he left it only at the moment when the General of Artillery caused the guns to be fired against the houses of the farm, in which he thought there was a part of the enemy's army.

After a short discussion, the address was referred to the Directory.

## COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

SITTING OF MAY 15.

BERLIER made the following report in the name of the Financial Commission:

“In circumstances less urgent than the present, it would have been sufficient for your commission to furnish you with the result of the report which was made to you yesterday. But when our wants are real, it would be a criminal inattention to be silent upon the insufficiency of the revenues, and not to occupy ourselves immediately on the means for supplying the deficit. We have no other power over past depredations than to submit them to a strict enquiry. Would you believe that in the month of last Vendemaire, before the requisitions and conscripts were called into action, the accounts for the payment of the troops were calculated at the rate of 437,000 men in actual service, without including the troops in Egypt and Holland? Would you believe, that to complete the number of 58,000 cavalry, it was necessary to purchase 40,000 horses? The commission would deem itself unworthy of your confidence, and guilty of treason against the nation, if it did not propose to you to demand of the Directory, by a message, documents properly detailed, for the purpose of tracing the authors of so many calamities.

“We have been informed by messages of the existence of a considerable deficit. If the Directory wishes that the public service should be carried on, we also desire it. From the instant at which the Republican troops saw their valour betrayed—from the instant when intelligence of the execrable crime committed at Rastadt by order of the ——, was announced throughout the Republic—when a general cry was heard, of “Vengeance! Men! Money!” numerous battalions were levied on all sides, organized; but their courage would be impotent, if it were not to be rendered by useful pecuniary resources.

“Shall we raise a war-tax? The affirmative cannot be doubtful. Shall this tax be imposed upon presumed properties? Such measure would be arbitrary and unjust. It would open the door to a multitude of recriminations and complaints, would experience delays, and its product would be uncertain and of little value.

“The tax imposed by the necessity of war and national vengeance, which the commission is about to submit to you, is placed upon the following grounds:

“1. There shall be raised a tenth by the livre in addition to the landed contribution. This resource will produce twenty-one millions.

“2. There shall be raised a tenth by the livre in addition to the personal contribution, which shall commence with the indigent class, but this addition shall be progressive and proportionate to the different classes of the persons contributing. The product is estimated at fifteen millions.

“3. The last rate made with respect to the contribution for doors and windows shall be doubled. The poor who have only two openings to their dwellings shall be excepted. The product is calculated at from six to seven millions.

“4. Augmentation of a tenth by the livre on the registering of articles. The amount two millions and a half for the remainder of the year.

“5. Augmentation of the duty on post letters. A letter taxed at six shall pay nine sous. The product two millions.

“6. Augmentation of the stamp duties. Amount two millions.

“These branches of additional contribution do not rise to any arbitrary measures, and will produce about fifty millions for the 7th year.

“But as this sum does not complete that which is demanded by the Directory, it shall be filled up by a deduction of the salaries of public officers, and by economy and the retrenchment of all useless expenses. The Commission is engaged in attending with the greatest vigilance to the last object. The country, threatened as it is, requires the exertion of all its resources; but it is particularly by re-establishing order and economy in all the branches of administration, that the public spirit will be enabled to rise with vigour from that kind of apathy in which it is plunged. When it shall thus be restored to its original energy, it will find every sacrifice light imposed upon it by the safety of the State.”

## PARIS—May 20.

A private courier arrived yesterday evening at one of the principal banking-houses at Paris, with the intelligence that the army of Naples has effected a junction with that of Moreau, who is still at Tortona. It is further added, that previously to the junction an action took place, in which we took 4000 prisoners.

MAY 21.

The junction of the army of Naples, under the command of General Macdonald, with that of General Moreau, gains every additional credit. It is stated that this important manoeuvre was executed from the 9th to the 11th of May, in presence of an enemy superior in number. Instead of 4000 prisoners, it is now said that we killed or made prisoners 8000 Austrians and Russians. The French army was at the same time obliged to engage the rebels of Oneille and Loano, who had been excited by the Austrians; but the intrepidity of the soldiers, their confidence in their present Generals, and their first success, triumphed over all obstacles, and proved to their enemies that they were again about to encounter the conquerors of Arcola and Lodi.

MAY 23.

General Massena has received letters from General Moreau,

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#### THE LATE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

On Thursday, the 20th of May last, died at his house in George's Square, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Honourable ROBERT MACQUEEN of Braesfield, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice—and on Tuesday his Lordship's remains were interred in the family burial place at Lanark.

This eminent Judge and distinguished Lawyer was born on the 4th May 1722. He was the son of JOHN MACQUEEN, Esq. of Braesfield, in the county of Lanark, and was admitted to the bar on the 11th February 1744. In November 1776, having attained the first distinction as an Advocate, and deriving greater emoluments from his profession than any Scotch Counsel had before received, he, reluctantly, was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session, and assumed the title of Lord BRAESFIELD. In February 1780 he was called to the Bench of Justiciary; and in December 1787 his Lordship was promoted to the important office of Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

After his admission to the bar Mr MACQUEEN did not soon find opportunities of displaying those talents so eminently possessed—The many intricate and important feudal questions produced by the forfeitures in 1745, first brought him forward to notice, and he soon after acquired that eminence as a sound lawyer, an able reasoner, and a sensible pleader, which raised him to the greatest celebrity in his profession. His inflexible integrity and unparalleled candour gave weight to his opinions, which, upon abstract and difficult points of law, were most luminous and convincing, while his unaffected manner of expression was most happy and energetic.

His Lordship held the important office of Justice Clerk for Scotland, during the most interesting and critical period which this country ever saw—Regardless of threats of destruction to himself and family, and of the accumulated iniquities of a misled populace, amidst the noise of clamorous obloquy, and sedition, he discharged his duty with a manly firmness of mind, a well-tempered impetuosity of conduct, and a wise and faithful application of the law, that must ever be gratefully remembered by the supporters of social order, and will immortalize him in the annals of his country.

His Lordship was twice married, and by his first wife, Miss MARY AGNEW, niece of Sir ANDREW AGNEW of Lochinvar, had two sons and two daughters. By his second wife, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron O'D, who survives his Lordship, had no issue.

#### THOMAS ELDER, ESQ.

In this gentleman, Edinburgh has lost one of the most worthy and respectable citizens that ever she could boast; and one who in the highest degree possessed the esteem and confidence of all her inhabitants. His private virtues, and amiable temper and manners, endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintance: His important public services in very different and dangerous times, must be gratefully remembered by the community, over which he so long presided as Chief Magistrate.

Mr ELDER through the whole course of his life, and both in his public and private capacity, was distinguished by clear strong good sense, great and persevering activity in all his undertakings, inflexible integrity in his conduct, and perfect firmness in what he judged to be right. These talents and virtues were exerted without pomp, affectation or austerity; on the contrary with the utmost openness and frankness, and the most modest simplicity and gentleness of manners. It was often remarked of him, that he could refuse with a better grace, than many others could confer a favour. And it is well known that some of those, whose plans of revolutions he detected and thwarted in the year 1792, 93, and 94 (the memorable period of the British Convention at Edinburgh) did him the justice to acknowledge, that no person in his situation of Chief Magistrate, could have behaved better than he did, in point of activity, firmness, and moderation.

His situation at that time was indeed very critical. He had full information of the projects carrying on by the malcontents: projects which from their magnitude and atrocity, many persons at first, could not believe to be real; and which others, for very different reasons, affected not to believe. But while he saw how great and how near the danger was, he felt severely the want of adequate means to repel it. From the urgency of the war, then just begun, there was hardly any military force left in this country; it was believed not 800 troops in all Scotland, and of these scarce 300 in or near Edinburgh. The Association so well known since by the name of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the first of the kind in Scotland, was not then formed, yet in these circumstances he went in person, as a Civil Magistrate, to a meeting of that Convention and dispersed it. And on the first attempt to collect a mob, which was on pretence of escorting Mr MARGAROT in a kind of triumph to the Court the day of his trial, he, without any military force, and supported only by a few of the most respectable inhabitants of Edinburgh, met and dispersed that mob.

Mr ELDER was much pleased with the plan of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, begun in summer 1790, the importance of which he quickly perceived. As Chief Magistrate of the city, he exerted himself to the utmost to promote that institution. But it was his resolution as soon as he was out of office to enter into that association, and to carry a musket as a private in the ranks. This was prevented by a very singular compliment paid him by that respectable body; the most honourable testimony which they could give of their sense of his personal character and of his meritorious public services. They unanimously agreed in recommending him to his Majesty, to be their first Lieutenant Colonel. The commission of Colonel, for the most obvious and weighty reasons, was to be given to the Lord Provost officially, as Lord Lieutenant of the city. But it was the wish of the volunteers that as many of the commissions as possible, and especially the higher commissions of Field Officers and Captains, should be held only by officers who had served with reputation in his Majesty's regular forces; while the other gentlemen of the Association, of whatever birth, fortune, or station, were to serve indiscriminately in the ranks. The only exception to this rule was in favour of Mr ELDER.

More lately, in 1797, he had another singular compliment paid him, strongly expressive of the respect and esteem in which he was held.

The Principal and Professors in the University of Edinburgh, unanimously requested of him to sit for his portrait, to be preserved in the University library. There, no portraits are preserved but those of men eminent for learning or science. But Mr ELDER deserved peculiarly well of the University, in other respects, besides his important services to the community at large. He brought to maturity the plan for rebuilding the College, which was in a very ruinous state; and during his past Provostship in 1789, the new building was begun, and no doubt, that great work, so evidently useful, and so highly ornamental to the city, would have been completed before this time, but for the exigencies of the war.

To Mr ELDER's numerous friends it will be a gratification to know, that his portrait for the University library was painted by Mr RAEBURN, in this excellent artist's best manner; and that it is a striking likeness; and that it was executed from it as was finished by Mr EARL OF LONDON.

In 1795 Mr ELDER was appointed Post Master General for Scotland, an honourable testimony of his Majesty's sense of his recent services, and by all considered as well merited.

He thrice held the office of Chief Magistrate of Edinburgh for two years each time, first from 1788 to 1790, again from 1792 to 1794, and lastly from 1796 to 1798.

His assiduous attention to the duties of his station, and the extraordinary exertions required of him in his second Provostship, had sensibly impaired his health. It was a subject of serious regret to his friends that he entered on that office a third time. But though he was sensible of his own situation, and warned of the probable bad consequences of such unremitting and anxious application to public business, and even unwilling as his friends well knew to engage any more in that arduous task, he could not decline it, consistently with his strict notions of public duty.

It soon appeared that the apprehensions of his friends, were but too well founded—His health continued to decline, and before the end of 1798 was in a hopeless state; which ended in his death the 29th of May 1799, in the 62d year of his age.

#### DUBLIN—June 1.

The Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and after giving the Royal Assent to the several bills passed, closed the session of Parliament with the following speech from the throne:

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have received his Majesty's commands to release you from your further attendance in Parliament, in order that the various parts of the kingdom, which are still agitated by the projects of the disaffected, may reap the advantage of your more immediate vigilance and protection.

I am at the same time to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the continued and undiminished zeal which you have manifested for countering the wicked plots of internal conspirators, and for the defeat of every hostile attempt which the desperation of the enemy may meditate.

The situation of affairs on the Continent has been materially improved in the period which has elapsed since the commencement of the Session. The signal advantages already obtained by the Austrian arms, and the vigorous and decisive exertions on the part of Russia, must be subjects of great joy and congratulation to all who can estimate the value of established order and legitimate Government. I know the pleasure you must derive from the consoling prospect that Europe may be ultimately rescued from the ravaging arms and devastating principles of France.

#### Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you in his Majesty's name for the large and extraordinary supply which you have so honourably voted to me to every wish of the Government, and every exigency of the state. You must reflect with the highest satisfaction on the liberal co-operation which in every moment of difficulty you have experienced from the British Parliament; and I have the fullest confidence that the public spirit of this country will not be found inferior to that of Great Britain, in submitting to such temporary burthens as the safety of the community may require.

I sincerely regret that so extensive a demand should be made on your liberality; but when no measure has been left untried by the malice of our enemies to sever this kingdom from the British Empire, and to involve you in all the horrors of rebellion and massacre, you have displayed true wisdom in proportioning your exertions to the blessings you have to procure, and the miseries you have to avert.

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am to return to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the many important measures you have accomplished this session. Your liberality and justice to those who have suffered from their loyalty, will confirm the exertions of the well-disposed; and your judicious provisions for the regulation of paper currency, are calculated to preserve its credit from depreciation without diminishing the necessary circulation.

I am sensible of the confidence which you have reposed in me, by enabling me to exercise the powers of martial law in the best manner adapted to the present circumstances of the country. It will be my care to employ those powers for the purposes for which they were given, by taking the most effectual and summary measures for the suppression and punishment of rebellious proceedings, interfering as little as possible with the ordinary administration of justice among his Majesty's peaceable subjects.

I have his Majesty's particular commands to acquaint you that a joint address of the two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain has been laid before his Majesty, accompanied by resolutions proposing and recommending a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, to be established by the mutual consent of both Parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections.

His Majesty will receive the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the accomplishment of a system which, by allaying the unhappy distractions too long prevalent in Ireland, and by promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of his respective kingdoms, must afford them at all times, and especially at the present moment, the best means of jointly opposing an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of foreign and domestic enemies; and his Majesty as the common Father of his people, must look forward with earnest anxiety to the moment, when, in conformity to the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of his subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, they may all be inseparably united in the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free constitution, in the support of the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the whole British Empire.

I feel most sensibly the arduous situation in which I am placed, and the weight of the trust which his Majesty has imposed upon me at this important crisis; but if I should be so fortunate as to contribute in the smallest degree to the success of this great measure, I shall think the labours and anxieties of a life devoted to the service of my country amply repaid, and shall retire with the conscious satisfaction that I have had some share in averting from his Majesty's dominions those dangers and calamities which have overspread so large a portion of Europe.

#### HOUSES IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M.

THESE TWO DWELLING HOUSES, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen each, (being the first storey of of the large tenement lately built at Hope Park End) a little to the south of the Chapel of Ease, disposed by Mr John Biggar to Captain William Lockhart, and presently possessed by Mr James Reid, and —— the former at 10l. 10s. and the other at 8l. 10s. with two garret rooms, which let at 30s. and two garret places for lumber, and two cellars. The Houses are neatly fitted up, and have the privilege of a back entry to the Meadow by a gravel walk.

The title deeds and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of H. Davidson, W. S. No. 11, South Hanover Street.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse on Monday next the 10th of June, between the hours of two and four.

THE LANDS OF ETTRICK-HOUSE or ETTRICK-HALL, lying within the parish of Ettrick, and shire of Selkirk, consisting of a large tract of healthy hill pasture, and about a hundred acres of good arable ground and meadow, lying along the banks of the river, which may be summer watered at a small expence. There is an inexhaustable slate rock, which has been examined, and reported to be of a remarkable good quality. The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification. The public burdens are trifling. The tacks expire at Whitsunday 1803.

For particulars apply to Mess. Robertsons, General Register-house.

#### LANDS IN FIFE TO BE SOLD, AND HOUSE IN ST ANDREWS TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE Lands and Estate of DENINNO, lying in the parish of Deninno, and about three miles from St Andrews.

This estate contains about 800 acres, and is completely inclosed with stone dykes and hedges. The farm buildings and fences are in the best order. There is about 40 acres of Wood in beets surrounding the different farms, 16 years old, in a very thriving state; and there is an excellent corn mill on the lands.

The lands are possessed by three tenants, two of whose leases expire in 1804, and the third in 1806. The gross rent is 503l. per annum, which will very considerably increase on the expiry of the present tacks.

The estate holds of the Crown, and is valued in the censuses books at 53l. The lands have been for the most part kept in pasture grass, the tenants being prohibited, by their leases, from ploughing above a small proportion of their farms, and for two crops only at a time; so the whole will be in perfect condition at the end of the present tacks.

The proprietor has no right to the teinds; but they were waived in the year 1632, and the valued teind is exhausted by the tithes to the minister.

The Farms of DRUMRAOCK and GASTON, lying in the parish of Crail, and about a quarter of a mile south of the estate of Deninno, on the side of the road leading from Anstruther to St Andrews. They are let to one tenant, at 55l. per annum; and the tack expires at Martinmas 1805, when a rifle of rent may be expected.

There is a good dwelling-house, with a complete felling of offices, upon the lands.

The lands of Drumraock hold feu of a subject superior, for payment of 2s. 1d. Scots; and the lands of Gaston hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the censuses books at 72l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of both.

THE Large and commodious HOUSE in St Andrews, with the Garden and Offices, all lately possessed by the deceased Colonel Duncan. The house and offices are in complete repair. The garden, which is one of the best in the country, contains near two acres, is surrounded with a high wall, well covered with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and has a considerable range of hot-houses in complete order, viz. peach-houses, grape-houses, and two pine-flowers wrought by steam.

The house and garden hold feu of the Earl of Moray.

The whole lands and house will be sold together or separately, as purchasers may incline.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Charles Stewart, writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr William Gulland at Torriehouie, application for further particulars may be made.

#### By Adjournment.

#### SALE OF LANDS &c.

There will be exposed to public roup, within the house of Geo. Ronald, winter in Aberdeen, upon Tuesday the 23d of July next, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE following Subjects, belonging to the sequestered Es-

te of GEORGE LESLIE of Summerhill, viz.

The HOUSES and LANDS of SUMMERHILL and MARYVILLE, consisting of nearly 31 Scots acres, inclosed and subdivided into eleven fields, all in high heart and condition, having belts and hedge-rows round the parks of forest trees, now well advanced, and in a very thriving state. The house of Summerhill consists of two floors of four rooms, with a closet in each, and coomed rooms and garrets in the roof—That of Maryville of two rooms and closet on the ground floor; and a large garret above, with a kitchen and other accommo-

dations without, and complete sets of offices for domestic and farming purposes, both at Summerhill and Maryville. The whole substantially and neatly finished, and fit for the accom-

modation of two families. The gardens at Summerhill and Maryville are well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees and bushes; and the whole are situated within two miles of Aberdeen, having a south exposure, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of the town, harbour, and bay of

Aberdeen, and the surrounding country.—Upset price of both

L. 220.

If not sold together, the house and lands of Summerhill, as divided from Maryville by the present road or avenue, which crosses the same from east to west on the north side of the offices of Summerhill, will be exposed in one lot.—Upset price L. 1300.

And the house and lands of Maryville, as bounded by said

avenue on the south, will be exposed in another lot.—Upset price L. 1000.

A. L. S. O.

The Remainder of a LEASE from Mr Skene of Rubislaw, for Sixty Years after Martinmas 1799, of the town and land of KEPPESTANE, lying within two miles of Aberdeen, and

consisting of about 90 acres of arable and pasture land, of which a part is already limed and in good heart. Upon the farm there is a complete set of offices, lately built by Capt. Leslie, Lean of Pennycross.

IV.—The Lands of Ballinahaird, Island of Inch or Inch-Kenneth, Tongue, Ballinahaird, Killumers, Miln and Mila Croft, and lands of Ballinahaird.

5043 14 0

Upset price L. 1000.

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